





PLAY IT SAFE  
INSURE  
WITH SELA



#### THE WEATHER

Forecast: Clear and dry.  
Breeze: A Red Sea breeze over the  
Mediterranean is causing a warm  
and dry easterly flow of air over the  
region.

Yesterday's Minimum	Yesterday's Maximum	Today's Maximum
Jerusalem 22	28-32	28
Golan 20	24-28	24
Nahariya 20	24-28	24
Safed 20	24-28	24
Haifa Port 20	24-28	24
Tiberias 20	24-28	24
Nazareth 20	24-28	24
Afula 20	24-28	24
Shomron 20	24-28	24
Tel Aviv 24	28-32	28
B-C Airport 24	28-32	28
Jericho 20	24-28	24
Gaza 20	24-28	24
Beerseba 20	24-28	24
Eilat 24	28-32	28
Tirat Straits 24	28-32	28

#### SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday received the credentials of Bolivia's new Ambassador to Israel, Jose Antonio Zelaya. Foreign Minister Yigal Alon represented the Government in the ceremony.

President Katzir yesterday agreed to accept the freedom of Safad in a talk with Safad Mayor Aharon Nahmias.

President Katzir, Weizmann Institute president Michael Sela, members of the Knesset family of London and Esther Schmidt yesterday took part in the dedication of the new 120-seat Gerhard M.J. Schmidt lecture hall at the Weizmann Institute campus in Rehovot.

A concert will be held tonight at the Jerusalem Theatre under the patronage of Health Minister Victor Shalom, in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, with the participation of Bracha Eden and Alexander Tamir, pianists, and Cila and Adi Eshon, sopranos.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hirschhorn of Baltimore this week dedicated a classroom in the pediatric department at the Hadassah University Hospital at Jerusalem's Mount Scopus, in honour of Mr. Hirschhorn's mother, Mrs. Amelia Schneider. National Hadassah president Mrs. Bernice Tannenbaum and representatives of the American Jewish Committee and of Hadassah in Israel, were present at the ceremony.

#### DEPARTURES

Yitzhak Navon, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, is leaving for London, to lecture before the House of Lords.

Peggy Tamir, director-general of the Manufacturers Association, is leaving for London, to lecture before the House of Lords.

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## Hospital doctors may strike

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
TEL AVIV. — All the country's hospital doctors will go out on strike next Sunday unless they receive IL5,000 in back pay due to them by tomorrow morning.

A spokesman for the hospital doctors told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that "the strike seems certain. Kupat Holim has informed us they can't raise the money in time, and the government's financial department are not even preparing the payments."

(A similar strike by government hospital doctors was threatened a few days ago when the government failed to make a first payment of IL10,000, on schedule. However, the strike was averted when the money was delivered, evidently by taxi, on time. Kupat Holim had made this payment earlier.) The spokesman pointed out that a third and final payment was due on April 5. This would also be IL5,000.

The doctors are irked by the procrastination of most of the committees, set up after the prolonged strike some months ago. Only one — the one dealing with the pay and conditions of interns — has reached any conclusion. Another, dealing with advanced training, has made some progress. But the committee dealing with car and telephone allowances had run into a dead end. The one dealing with reforming the overall medical system has met only once; and those dealing with professional literature and manpower (how many doctors per ward) have not met at all.

## Teacher trainers unhappy about work conditions

**By LEA LEVAVI**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
TEL AVIV. — The Organization of Seminary and College Teachers (part of the Histadrut Teachers' Union) will meet here today to consider steps against the Ministry of Education because of what union officials term "one-sided dismissals of teachers and worsening of instructors' working conditions."

The organization, which represents 2,000 teachers at teachers' training seminars and other colleges, claims that dozens of teachers have received dismissal notices from the ministry despite the union's request that such notices be delayed until agreement is reached about dismissals. They also say that instructors have been given larger classes, are being employed fewer hours and are being paid only part of their travel expenses.

Eliesser Patkin, director of teachers' training at the Ministry of Education, denied the union's charges.

## Citrus farmers plead with port workers

**By YITZHAK OKED**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
TEL AVIV. — Some IL700m. worth of citrus fruit remained unpicked yesterday while another IL100m. of crates and oranges and grapefruit awaited loading aboard ships while striking dockers closed the ports.

Dozens of citrus farmers met in emergency session at Beit Sokolov here yesterday to discuss their plight as 4,500 striking dock-workers brought unemployment to some 24,000 agricultural workers.

The citrus farmers pleaded with the striking stevedores to permit the fruit to be loaded aboard ship before it rots.

Farmers noted that while citrus fruit ready for picking can remain on trees for several weeks, their quality deteriorates so that they can no longer meet export standards. About one third of the citrus fruit due for export still remains unpicked. The 2.5 million crates of citrus fruit waiting to be loaded aboard ships are also in danger of rotting, farmers said.

At Beit Sokolov meeting, several dozen citrus farmers called on the Government to intercede with the striking port workers. They demanded compensation for any losses that may result from the strike. As a last resort, some farmers suggested they all go to the ports and load the fruit aboard the ships themselves.

## Another 'long weekend' at strikebound bank

**By ZEE'EV SCHUL**, Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — Bank Leumi's 800 branch offices will remain closed this morning for a "long weekend" for the third week running. The dispute over wage hikes and a rephrasing of the company's labour contract with the national staff committee remained deadlocked yesterday, with no solution in sight.

Bank Leumi's staff committee had, by yesterday, pared down its original 28 per cent wage hike demands by some 5 per cent and it is understood that there was a parallel move by the company's management to increase salaries beyond the initial 5 per cent offer. But the gap still remains wide — at over 10 per cent. Most important of all: the staff committee refuses to discuss any changes in its contract, especially on points of jurisdiction and will insist on continuing to have its say in manpower issues.

(The management insists on the right to fire staff members found guilty of incompetence and also on the right to transfer staff members from one branch office to another.) The Bank's spokesman, Yair Kadishal, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that there was no decision to close down the bank "for the time being," despite the continued weekend strikes. Dr. Kadishal said that actual wages paid were substantially above the claims made by the staff committee (about IL2,500 for the top 12 clerical grades). He admitted that Bank Leumi clerks earned less than their Discount Bank colleagues, "but they still earn more than Bank Hapoalim or other banking firm employees do."

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# Scientific adviser quits Malraz in policy dispute

By LEA LEVAVI Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—Prof. Anthony Peranio resigned yesterday as scientific adviser to Malraz (the Council for Prevention of Noise and Air Pollution) after the organization's executive committee voted to continue the current policies of the chairman, Prof. Shimon Gitter.

Two weeks ago, Prof. Peranio issued a five-point document in which he called for the resignation of Prof. Gitter. He also said the organization should stop accepting donations from polluters and adopt a firm stand on nuclear reactors and other issues affecting public health, safety and the quality of life.

The executive committee met yesterday to resolve the dispute and voted unanimously to continue Gitter's policies. One member reminded the committee that the Ministry of Health had cut off Malraz's budget when Malraz took too strong a stand against the leading power station north of Tel Aviv. Without money, she continued, Malraz could not exist.

Gitter said it was unfair to call the Nesher Cement Company of Haifa or the Makhteshim Chemical Plant of Beersheba "polluters" because they were good for the country. He added that the country needs nuclear reactors and that speaking out against nuclear services like the Electric Company is foolhardy because no one could want to live without electricity.

Taking money from Nesher and Makhteshim has not affected Malraz's independence, he added, and it is more important to be "acceptable" to Government agencies and to cooperate with them than "very well in the desert." Peranio disagreed. He said Malraz did not do all it should to help Haifa residents organize against Nesher's

pollution or Beersheba residents against Makhteshim.

He said he has letters from residents of Jerusalem and Haifa complaining that Malraz did not help them in their battle against gas turbines, noise and other problems. He added that Malraz was becoming a rubber stamp for government agencies. Others prefer to say simply that Malraz has ceased to exist as a fighting organization, he said.

Gitter replied that Malraz has not solved all the problems but that every complaint received is seriously handled and that much has been accomplished. As an example, he cited complaints by Herzliya residents about noise from the airport. Malraz brought the organizations involved in the matter together. A solution was found, he claimed.

Peranio wants a general meeting of Malraz to give the membership an opportunity to agree with him, thus enabling him to come back. However, there has not been a general meeting for four years. Peranio is sceptical about whether one will be held, because, he said, Gitter and others are afraid to be criticized and lose their positions.

Gitter answered that he has been chairman for only a year and hasn't called a general meeting because he did not have data to report on Malraz work. Now that the annual report has been prepared, he said, a general meeting will be held in May or June.

Peranio had been in Malraz for 12 years and was the longest serving member of the executive committee. He said he will consider setting up a new organization if Malraz does not change its policies.



Former U.S. Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, left, is shown around Jerusalem's Yemin Moshe quarter yesterday by Mayor Teddy Kollek. Rockefeller crossed the Allenby Bridge into Israel yesterday morning on a two-day private visit. He was accompanied by his wife, Happy, and her daughter from a previous marriage, Melinda Murphy. (Rahamim Yisraeli)

## 'Flying firemen' train to fight heart attacks

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN.—Firemen in Ramat Gan and Bnei Brak will soon add a new dimension to their profession—helping physicians administer emergency treatment to heart-attack victims.

One fireman will handle the wheel of an ambulance especially fitted with intensive-care cardiac equipment which will rush to the spot where the victim has collapsed. Then he and the other fireman in the ambulance will assist the physician with them to give the emergency treatment.

Thirty-three firemen in Ramat Gan and Bnei Brak have already been trained in this type of first aid. Others are expected to take the 60-hour theoretical course, plus "on-the-spot" training at the emergency ward of the Sheba medical centre.

"Fifty per cent of heart attack victims are dead on arrival at the hospital," Professor Henry Neufeld, head of Sheba's intensive care heart institute, said at a press conference here yesterday. "The chances of saving a goodly proportion of them are greatly enhanced by treating them at the site of their attack, and keeping them under care while en route to the hospital."

The "flying firemen" unit will begin operating officially on May 1. It is at present still being run in. But until then, and even after that

date, the telephone number to call in case of a heart attack, real or suspected, is Magen David Adom's which is the same in Ramat Gan and Bnei Brak: 781111.

The idea to set up such a unit (one has been functioning for some time in Jerusalem) was broached as early as 1973, but the cities lacked funds. It will cost only about IL50,000 a year to run the project.

At present, the Ramat Gan and Bnei Brak fire departments answer about 4,000 fire "and other" calls each year (often to open doors for householders who have locked themselves out).

They expect to answer 2,000 heart attack calls a year. Of these, about 1,000 will not be real heart attacks, although the symptoms may be similar. Another 750 will probably be borderline cases which will require hospitalization on suspicion of being heart attacks. And 250 will be the "real thing demanding all our resources," Neufeld said.

Ramat Gan has a population of 140,000, Bnei Brak of 90,000.

## Two held in theft of IL500,000 in jewels

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT HASHARON.—Police are holding two suspects in connection with the robbery early on Tuesday of half a million pounds worth of jewels from a couple of elderly tourists.

Avraham and Sarah Weinstein, aged 70 and 57, accompanied by their sister-in-law were just about to open the door of their Rehov Hazayit home at 1:15 a.m. when two armed masked men suddenly appeared from behind the house.

The Weinsteins, tourists from Germany, were told they would be killed if they opened their mouths. When Mrs. Weinstein began to scream, one of the robbers hit her in the mouth.

The two thieves then quickly stripped IL500,000 worth of earrings, rings, watches and bracelets from the three victims.

A neighbour alerted the Heraliya police who combed the area with dogs in an effort to find the thieves. In the course of the evening, six suspects were arrested, all from the Morasha neighbourhood of Ramat Hasharon.

Four were released yesterday. Two, in their mid-twenties and known to the police, are still being held. The police intend to ask a magistrate for their remand today.

## Army dentist, noncom held for theft

TEL AVIV (Itim).—An IDF dentist was yesterday remanded for six days here by the magistrate's court when the police claimed they found stolen goods at his home.

The dentist, Solomon Feigel, who has the rank of major, told the court that he had brought the goods with him when he immigrated. He conceded he might have broken customs regulations.

The police representative told the magistrate that silverware they had

found had Israel purchase tax stickers, proving it had been bought locally.

At the same time, a sergeant-major, responsible for discipline at the dental clinic at Tel Hashomer where Dr. Feigel is stationed, was remanded for two days on suspicion of having helped the dentist dispose of the alleged loot. A search at his home, the police said, yielded a telephone which he had received from the dentist and which they say had been stolen.

## Doctor's clinic gutted by fire

TEL AVIV (Itim).—A doctor's clinic in Tel Aviv's Hatikva quarter was gutted by fire, apparently the work of arsonists, early yesterday morning.

More than 1,000 medical books were burned in the flames. Police found empty tins of kerosene in the

building and evidence that the clinic had been broken into during the night.

The clinic belongs to Dr. Yisrael Kimhi, who said he could think of nobody who would have set fire to the clinic. He added that his stock of narcotic drugs had not been tampered with.

## High school registration begins today; 51,000 due

Jerusalem Post Education Reporter

About 51,000 children are expected to enrol for some form of post-elementary education when registration for the 1977-78 school year begins today.

The percentage of eighth-grade graduates continuing their education has doubled in the past decade, to 84.3 per cent of Israel's 14-17-year-olds. The current number is close to 200,000—about 20,000 ninth-graders in intermediate schools. About 16 per cent are attending vocational or agricultural schools.

These and other figures were given at a press conference yesterday by three Education and Culture Ministry officials: David Fur, chairman of the Committee for Post-

Elementary Education; Abraham Shty, director of the Department for Agricultural Settlement Education; and Meir Avigad, head of the Technological Education Section.

The percentage of working teenagers who are also studying has risen from 66 in 1968 to 76.4.

Children from families of Asian and African origin, who comprised 86 per cent of the post-elementary school population in 1967, now comprise 50 per cent. In 1970, only 23.2 per cent of the population of Asian-African origin reached 12th grade. The current figure is 40.8 per cent. In 1967 only 3.7 per cent of children from this background earned matriculation certificates; 7.4 per cent did so in 1974.

## El Al planning flights from Europe to Eilat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—El Al president Mordechai Ben-Ari said yesterday that El Al will soon begin direct flights from Europe to Eilat.

Speaking at the annual meeting of travel agents at the Hilton Hotel, Ben-Ari said that the company will first lease a plane from Arkia, the country's internal airline. Later, when the airport at Eilat is expanded, the national airline will use its own planes, he said.

He said profits for the 1976-77 fiscal year amounted to \$250m. He also noted that the airline spent about IL320m promoting Israel abroad.

Like other speakers at the conference, Ben-Ari issued a strong appeal for the government to increase the travel allowance allocated to Israelis going abroad. He said that El Al is devising a plan to liberalize the allowance system which he will present to the government within a few weeks.

## 20,600 will fly El Al for Pessah

BEN-GURION AIRPORT.—El Al expects to handle an all-time record number of incoming passengers during the week preceding the Pessah Seder (Saturday, April 3). The company has bookings for over 20,600 passengers, 15 per cent more than the company flew during the corresponding week a year ago, a company spokesman said yesterday.

An exacting schedule now posts a total of 112 flights. All of El Al's flight and ground crews will service 15 aircraft, including one Belgian Boeing (leased but carrying El Al colours) for the holiday.

Prospects of last-minute disruption by labour disputes were reduced yesterday when the management signed a two-year agreement with its technical crew managers. The contract is retroactive to April 1976 and will expire on March 31 of next year.

According to the spokesman, the new contract "does not exceed the Government's wage policies" and provides for an extension of seniority pay, from the present 15-year limit to a new 20-year overall total.



As the snow on Mount Hermon thaws, water flows down the dikes and stream beds of the foothills—such as that above—to join through the Jordan River into Lake Kinneret. The lake's level is to its highest point in many years yesterday, reaching 209.90 metres below sea level, according to Mekorot, the national water authority. It also seems the water level will continue to rise for some time. This enables Mekorot to pump 400 million cubic metres of water from the lake during the summer; at the same time it has run pumping 25m. cu. m. from the Yarmuk River (a Jordan tributary) in a plan to return to the lake water that is otherwise wasted. (IPFA)

## Supreme Court gives pension to man who became schizophrenic in army

A man who became mentally ill during his regular army service was granted an IDF pension yesterday when the Supreme Court accepted his appeal against a pension Ministry decision.

The man was inducted into the army in November 1967 and served as a soldier and a cookhouse worker. In 1969 he was sent to a psychiatric clinic, but the doctor did not

diagnose any malady and sent him back to his unit. A year later he was back to the clinic where it was diagnosed he was suffering from schizophrenia. The soldier was hospitalized and later discharged from the army.

After he was discharged the young man asked the pensions officer in the pension Ministry for a disability pension, but was turned down on the grounds that he had "symptoms of the disease before his enlistment and the conditions under which he served were not conducive to the malady." The pensions officer's decision was based on an expert's opinion which said the young man could not adapt to school life and had many social problems before his enlistment.

Justice Cohn, Shamgar and Shtrassberg rejected this opinion saying the fact that no signs of schizophrenia were found in the young man in the medical tests before his recruitment "should have served as overwhelming proof to the pensions officer that difficulties at school and in social adaptation are not evidence of outbreaks of mental illness before the man's enlistment. (Itim)

## Plastic surgeon Neumann dies

The death of Prof. Zvi Neumann, veteran plastic surgeon and the founder of Hadassah Plastic Surgery Services in Jerusalem, was reported yesterday in the U.S. He was 69.

Prof. Neumann was on a four-month sabbatical leave in the U.S. He was born in Gladbeck, Germany, and arrived in Israel at the age of 3. He graduated from Haifa Real School in 1936 and studied medicine in Lebanon, Switzerland and France. In 1945, Prof. Neumann became the rotating intern at the Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem. He specialized in plastic surgery in South Africa and the U.S. and became the head of the Department of Plastic Surgery at Hadassah in 1958. He was also chief plastic surgeon consultant to Assaf Harofeh, Donolo and Emek hospitals.

He was an executive member of the Scientific Council of the Israel Medical Association, the Israel Surgical Society, and the Association of Plastic Surgeons. He was also a member of the American College of Surgeons, the Royal British Society of Medicine and numerous other international medical organizations.

He is survived by his wife, Levanona, and children, Avital, Abraham and Daniel.

## Liberson in 4-way tie in chess meet

BAD LAUTERBERG (UPI).—Vladimir Liberson of Israel lost to Istvan Csos of Hungary, in the 16th and final round of the International Chess Tournament here to finish in a four-way tie for fifth place in the final standings.

## SOCCER PREVIEW Paul Kohn

## League resumes with big match in Jerusalem

AVIV.—First and second division soccer resumes to the league this Saturday, after South Africa's World Cup preliminary 3:1 over Israel in Seoul last Sunday. Local players will take to the field after six weeks of imposed

Leon and Co. appear to have a clear edge, and if Jaffa Maccabi is to sustain its challenge it must win both points from this encounter.

Third and fourth placed teams, Jerusalem Betar and Netanya Maccabi, face each other at the YMCA stadium in the Capital in what should prove the match of the day. The clubs are level on points, both with eight wins. Netanya are almost certain to be without Oded Machness which will weaken their attack. They are rarely at their best when playing away, and a win for Betar looks the most likely result.

Haifa fans will be treated to the derby between Maccabi and Hapoel. Both clubs have been disappointing this season, with Maccabi in serious danger of dropping to the second division. With so much at stake for Maccabi, they should make it hard going for Eli Leventhal and Co. and a draw looks as likely a result as any in this game.

Hadera too will have a derby game this Saturday, with Iovly Maccabi

facing promotion contestants Hapoel in a Liga Artzit game. Leaders Ramat Gan Hapoel, who have been active in friendly games in the past few weeks, play at home at the Makhtesh with Holon Hapoel as visitors.

Sportoto football pool punters are promised a minimum IL2m. payout after this week's games with half that sum set aside for those marking all 13 games correctly. Only one Sportoto coupon showed all 16 results right last week. Its joint owners benefitting to the tune of IL600,000.

Sportoto guide:  
Tel Aviv Shimshon v Beersheba Hap. x  
Tel Aviv Maccabi v Kfar Sava Hap. 1  
Jerusalem Betar v Netanya Mac. x  
Yehud Hapoel v Petah Tikva Mac. x  
Haifa Maccabi v Haifa Hap. 1  
Acre Hapoel v Jerusalem Hap. 1  
Jaffa Maccabi v Tel Aviv Betar x  
Bnei Yehuda v Tel Aviv Hapoel x  
Bnei Yehuda v Hapoel Lodon Hap. 1  
Ramat Gan Hapoel v Holon Hap. 1  
Netanya Betar v Petah Tikva Hap. 8  
Shararim Mac. v Ramat Amir Mac. 1  
Hadera Maccabi v Hadera Hap. 2

The awards ceremony will take place today at 4:00 pm. at the "06 Auditorium," Ben Gurion University, Be'er Sheva, in the presence of representatives of the Ministry of Education and Culture and public personalities.

The Delek Foundation for Science, Education and Culture was set up by the Delek Fuel Company in co-operation with the Government of Israel, for the advancement of higher education and vocational training.





# Janata chooses new India premier today

NEW DELHI (AP). — Jayaprakash Narayan, the spiritual father of the triumphal crusade against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government, flew into the Indian capital yesterday to help select India's next leader.

Narayan, 74, received a tumultuous welcome at Delhi airport from hundreds of chanting supporters who garlanded him with marigolds on his arrival from his home in eastern Bihar state.

With final election returns giving his Janata Party 270 seats in the 542-seat parliament to 183 for Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party, Narayan's task will be to help mediate the fighting for the Prime Ministership, on which Janata is expected to vote today.

Leading contenders for the post are Morarji Desai, the 51-year-old chairman of Janata, and Jagjivan Ram, a 74-year-old leader of the party who split with Mrs. Gandhi to form the Congress for Democracy Party. (Ram's party won 28 seats.)

The feeble Narayan, who is an

kidney-support machinery, received an extraordinary welcome at the airport yesterday. He was helped off the plane in a wheelchair onto a standard mobile airport ramp. But the gaggle of well-wishers and photographers proved so boisterous that police were afraid to move Narayan down the ramp.

After long minutes of indecision and continued cheering, the ramp with the waving Narayan atop was wheeled across the tarmac and into the thick of the waiting crowd. There a band of his comrades in the opposition one by one mounted the ramp to offer him garlands.

Narayan, long a symbol of political opposition in India, began a populist movement in 1974 and spent five months in jail after Mrs. Gandhi

declared a national emergency in June 1975. His arrival here yesterday followed the defeated Congress Party's selection of outgoing External Affairs Minister Yashwantrao B. Chavan to lead their contingent in the next parliament.

Chavan, who thus replaces Mrs. Gandhi as head of Congress, was one of the few members of her cabinet to retain his parliamentary seat while voters soundly repudiated the party that had ruled India for 30 years.

Mrs. Gandhi, who failed to retain her own seat, did not attend the Congress Party caucus that unanimously chose Chavan.

Chavan, a protégé of the late Krishna Menon, said after his selection that Congress "certainly" would be able to rebuild itself into the preeminent position it had commanded throughout modern Indian political history.

The Post's Trevor Driberg adds from New Delhi:

The cyclone that toppled Congress in favour of the newly formed Janata (People's) Party was greatest in the broad, heavily populated Gangetic Plain of North India. There, in the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh — the heartland of the Hindi-speaking majority from which Congress traditionally derives its greatest strength — the party was virtually annihilated.

So great was the evisceration from it that George Fernandes, Janata trade unionist from Bombay who campaigned from prison for a constituency in Bihar, triumphed with a 380,000-vote lead over his Congress rival.

The only consolation for the dispirited Congress leaders is that the four southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu stood solidly by them, electing only a score of Janata supporters.



VICTORIES. — Janata Party leader Morarji Desai (right) — a leading contender to be India's next Prime Minister — seen in Delhi on Tuesday greeting Raj Narain, the Janata candidate who ousted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi from her own parliamentary seat. (AP radiophoto)

## Podgorny: Not seeking African military bases

DAR ES SALAAM. — Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny yesterday called for closer cooperation between Russia and African nations but said Moscow was not seeking military bases or special privileges on the continent.

Podgorny arrived in this Indian Ocean capital for talks with President Julius Nyerere at the start of his African trip.

In an arrival statement distributed to the press, Podgorny said the Soviet Union "does not seek concessions or military bases or some special privileges, neither in African countries nor anywhere else. We seek friends and equal cooperation."

He said, "The further strengthening of cooperation with the countries of Africa is an important integral part of our general course in external policy."

Podgorny was officially welcomed by Nyerere, who received the traditional Soviet bearing greeting at plane-side.

About 2,000 spectators, plus teams of traditional dancers, singers and acrobats were on hand to greet Podgorny in what one Tanzanian described as "the routine reception" for visiting heads of state.

But in contrast to the chanting, clapping welcome given to the Soviet's ally from Cuba, President Fidel Castro, the crowd remained virtually silent for Podgorny.

Castro meanwhile arrived in Angola yesterday in a national holiday, after three days of talks in Mozambique. Reports from Lisbon said the Cuban leader touched down at the Angolan capital of Luanda, which is protected by an estimated 14,000 Cuban troops, at 4 p.m. He was met by Angolan president Agostinho Neto.

On the 12-km. drive from the airport to state house in Dar es Salaam, fewer and quieter Tanzanians lined the route.

Podgorny's arrival at the head of a 12-man delegation coincided with editorial in Tanzania's government press also calling for closer cooperation with Communist countries.

"There was a time when African countries had to explain themselves for dealing with Communist countries," the "Daily News" said. "Today we need not make any apologies for the growing relations that are developing between progressive Africa and Communist countries."

Podgorny will hold 7 1/2 hours of talks with Nyerere before flying to Zambia and Mozambique — other African frontline states against Rhodesia.

Tanzanian sources said the discussions here will centre on the situation in southern Africa, particularly Rhodesia, and the possibility of increased Soviet arms supplies for black guerrillas following the breakdown of efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement.

Diplomatic sources said the Soviets had been trying to arrange a Podgorny visit to Tanzania at least the last three years, but it was postponed on at least two occasions because of disagreements over his programme.

The Russians had been insisting Podgorny's reception should be at least equal to that accorded the late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in the 1960s, including a huge rally and the signing of a friendship treaty between Dar es Salaam and Moscow.

The Tanzanians refused, the sources said, and relations between the two countries have been cool since.

Tanzanian and Zambian relations with the Soviet Union have always been less warm than with China, which financed and built the \$400m. railway linking the two countries.

Castro is also immensely popular in Tanzania because even though Cuba is a developing nation, it has provided medical and agricultural aid to Tanzania. Several hundred Cuban military advisers are reported training Rhodesian guerrillas in Tanzania and Mozambique. (UPI, AP)

PRINCESS ANNE. — Hundreds of police and troops were on duty in Belfast yesterday to guard Princess Anne, daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, when she flew into strife-torn Northern Ireland for a one-day visit.

## Kosygin holds trade talks in Finland

HELSINKI (UPI). — Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin yesterday inaugurated Finland's first nuclear power plant after completing talks on a 15-year trade agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union with Finnish President Urho Kekkonen.

Kosygin was on the second day of what the Finns call a "friendship visit." A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the label "state visit" and "official visit" were not good enough to describe Kosygin's tour.

Kosygin and Kekkonen held more than two hours of talks on Tuesday on economic matters, a Foreign Ministry source said. The main subject was a 15-year trade agreement between the two countries and the Kostamus project in which the Finns

hope to secure a multi-billion dollar contract to build a mining establishment and town in Russia.

During a banquet in his honour Kosygin deplored "opponents of international détente" who attempted to give a bad name to the idea of cooperation between different social systems. "They try to open old wounds by spreading trumped-up charges about the socialist countries' intentions and a 'Soviet danger,'" said Kosygin. "We threaten nobody."

The nuclear power plant inaugurated by Kosygin 100 kilometres east of Helsinki is of 420 megawatt capacity. The Soviet Union paid one third of the \$285m. (more than IL2.4b.) price tag of the reactor which was built with combined Soviet, American, West German and Finnish technology.

Lamont was put on a South African Airways flight expected to arrive in London at 9.25 a.m. today.

Sources close to Lamont's defence said the bishop was informed yesterday that the citizenship he has held for 27 years had been withdrawn — a prerequisite of expulsion.

The 65-year-old Carmelite bishop was convicted last year of failing to report nationalist guerrillas in his Umali diocese and of inducing a nun to keep their presence secret.

## WASHINGTON INSIGHT/ Joseph Kraft

# A personal presidency

WASHINGTON. — Jimmy Carter came to town talking up strong cabinet government. To give scope to his department heads he avoided any elaborate White House mechanism for coordinating their actions.

But Carter, as much if not more than Nixon and Johnson, has turned out to be a highly personal president, determined to put his own mark on policy. In the absence of a strong integrating capacity at the White House, the President and his leading advisers are inevitably out of harmony.

Carter's instinct for a personal presidency finds daily expression, but the most important indicator is the constant effort to be in touch with "The People." Carter has a near-compulsion to shake the hand of every American and to discuss the issues, eyeball to eyeball, with each of us, like a Sunday school Socrates.

In foreign policy, Carter has stacked out new conferences on such matters as arms control agreements with Russia, human rights and the Middle East. Not surprisingly, the rest of the government lags way behind him.

Thus, while Carter is 100 miles down the road and going like 60 on human rights, his National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, is only now putting together an inter-agency task force on that subject. The State Department has been repeatedly embarrassed by various Carter comments and obliged to explain to the public and to reassure foreign governments.

Nor is it only a matter of red-faced bureaucrats. Presidents have developed various White House coordinating offices over the years precisely because they cannot, however good their intuition, have a complete view of all facets of all problems.

In Carter's case, it is clear that he underestimated the tension between his emphasis on human rights and his desire for an arms control agreement with Russia — a tension which has now yielded a test of strength with Leonid Brezhnev. Moscow's concentration on rights and arms control has blinded the President to several other matters critical to serious dealings with the Soviet Union.

He has not developed a China strategy — any means of making use

of the one-quarter of the world that has, to date anyhow, been a vital asset to Washington in dealing with Moscow. Neither has he stipulated the kind of behaviour he expects from the Soviet Union in contested areas such as the Middle East and Africa, as witness the events in Zaire.

On the domestic side the record is much siltier. Intuition has prompted Carter — wrongly, it seems — to concentrate on international matters, to one major proposal so far advanced — the economic stimulus project — hears more of a congressional than Carter at all. Still Carter's domestic advisers are also at sixes and sevens.

In sum, precisely because Carter is a strong and active President with independent advisers, he has special need for powerful integrating machinery at the White House. He now the capacity to mold one cutting issue does not exist, and its absence the confusion so a parent is not merely a matter of people adjusting to their jobs. To degree, anyhow, the chaos is systematic.

## Libya buying French missile boats

By JACK MAURICE

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Libya has ordered in France 10 fast patrol boats armed with sea-to-sea missiles and described as having a firing power superior to a World War II cruiser.

The deal was clinched following a lightning trip to Tripoli by French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges last month, they added.

Oil-rich Libya is one of France's best military clients. Libyan leader Col. Mu'ammer Qaddafi has already ordered more than 150 French Mirage-3, Mirage-5 and Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers as well

as helicopters and the Crotale ground-to-air weapon system.

A 30 per cent deposit has already been paid on the contract for 10 fast patrol vessels of France's latest Patrouilleur Rapide PR-74 class, built by the Constructions Mecaniques Normandes in Cherbourg, officials said.

The 250-ton vessels will be equipped with ship-to-ship Otomat missiles manufactured by the

French Maatra company

partnership with Italy's Oto-Mela firm.

The Libyan navy has ordered total of 80 Otomat missiles. It is fifth to buy them after the Italian, Egyptian, Ecuadorian and Brazilian navies.

Libya is building its naval force which at present include one mine launching frigate, one corvette, three small speedboats armed with French ship-to-ship SS-12 missiles, two minesweepers, a coastal vessels and one support

## Fukuda warns of tariff wars

WASHINGTON (Reuter) —

Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda yesterday ended his visit to the U.S. with a strong warning against a world slide into protectionist trade policies.

Fukuda's warning was issued amid strong pressure in Congress and some U.S. trade circles for higher tariffs on Japanese imports, particularly colour television sets.

U.S. concern over the increasing numbers of these television sets has strained trade relations between the two countries in recent months.

King Juan Carlos arrives in Amman

AMMAN (Reuter). — King Juan Carlos of Spain and his wife Queen Sofia arrived yesterday in Amman after a five-day state visit to Egypt. The royal couple were seen off at the airport in Cairo by President Anwar Sadat and his wife as well as other top officials.

Ethiopia looks for assassins

ADDIS ABABA (Reuter). — Ethiopia's military rulers yesterday ordered a house-to-house search throughout Addis Ababa for "counter-revolutionaries" accused of staging assassinations in a bid to overthrow the government.

The government statement, broadcast by Addis Ababa Radio, said "the enemies of the revolution have come out in their true colours and have proved their identity as puppets of reactionary Arab governments." The radio also charged the CIA with being behind a "co-ordinated terror campaign."

On Tuesday anti-government groups were reported to have thrown grenades into the capital's central bus depot, destroying four buses and damaging two others.

## Moscow tightening reins on independent Eurocommunism

By MURRAY SEEGER

Washington Post News Service

BERLIN. — Moscow is believed to have achieved at least some success in a campaign to stunt the growth of what has come to be called "Eurocommunism."

According to Western sources, strong new tactics against the independent-minded Communists of Western Europe were worked out three weeks ago in Sofia, Bulgaria, at a meeting of the Communist Parties most loyal to Moscow.

The so-called Eurocommunists — in France, Italy and Spain — profess to be loyal to Marxism-Leninism but insist that the Communist Party of every nation should be allowed to follow its own political strategy.

Moscow, however, declared that some of the Eurocommunists' statements were anti-Soviet. "Throughout the Communist world, it was noted that when the party bosses of France, Italy and Spain met not long ago in Madrid they could not agree on a common statement about the rise of political dissidence in Eastern Europe."

Soviet pressure on Georges Marchais of France and Enrico Berlinguer of Italy prevented them from joining with Santiago Carrillo of Spain in a strong statement that Carrillo issued at the close of the Madrid meeting.

Referring to Eastern Europe, Carrillo said that "in those countries, what is missing is democracy." "The Soviets were able to tone down the final statement in Madrid although they could not prevent the meeting," a Western source observed.

Moscow's campaign against the Eurocommunists has taken several forms. It has been heaviest against the Italians since theirs is the Western party closest to gaining control of a government and has the longest history of opposing Moscow.

In contrast, Moscow has apparently decided it cannot pressure Spain's Carrillo into any policy change and

is trying to isolate him.

An Italian delegation that visited Moscow a few weeks ago was told that if its party restrained its independent impulse, the Soviet Union would have more success in reaching contacts with Italian firms that employed Communist workers.

On the other hand, Moscow warned that if the Italians persisted in independent ways, it would withdraw financial support from party, steer contracts to other trading partners and still orthodox elements within the party, the source said.

The Western sources believe one-third of the big Italian membership is loyal to Moscow. Many Italian party members reportedly confused by their unwillingness to continue to cooperate with the Christian Democratic Government after summary years of bitter opposition.

Berlinguer apparently started back down from his strongest dependent positions in a January speech in Milan to delegates of the party's strongest regions of Italy.

He said the Italian party was waging to criticize East European political regimes. "but we must clear 'no' to all who try to convince us to break with other Communist parties." Ten days later, in a similar address, Berlinguer repeated that the Italian Communists "want a breakup" of the Communist movement.

Marchais has also apparently been threatened from within by party ranks where Moscow considers a sizeable constituency against his cent independent positions.

HOLLAND. — Queen Juliana yesterday started consultations with advisers and political leaders on whether she should be governed by a new cabinet formed after the 25 elections, the government information service said yesterday.

## Zaire bombs rebel strongholds in Shaba

By ROBIN WRIGHT

Washington Post news service

KOLWEZI, Zaire. — The Zaire Air Force has begun a bombing and rocket campaign against four strongholds in southern Shaba province in an attempt to rout some 1,500 Katangan rebels.

The Zaire Chief of Staff, Captain General Bumba Mosono Djogi, said on Tuesday that bombing attacks began four days ago, at Dilolo, Kasaji, Sandao and Kisenge. The munitions used include American-made 2.75-inch rockets.

It is questionable how effective the bombing can be. The Katangan invaders so far have used guerrilla tactics, operating after dusk, which makes it almost impossible for the aircraft to spot them. The area is dense with forests that provide easy cover for rebels who know the territory well.

The small-scale air attacks, done from French-made Mirage 5 A jets and Italian-made Macchi counter-insurgency jet fighters, are possibly an effort by the Zaire government to compensate for its lack of adequate manpower and arms in the remote area.

Zairean transports yesterday airlifted fresh U.S. supplies to the battle zone in southern Zaire.

Some 30 tons of U.S. equipment arrived in the capital, Kinshasa, on Tuesday aboard a chartered Boeing 747. There were no munitions in the aircraft which included aircraft spares, medical supplies and combat uniforms worth \$1.5m. It was the second U.S. aid shipment in a week in response to requests from the Zaire government.

Military supplies for Zaire forces in the Kolwezi region near the Zambian border must come by air from Kinshasa — more than 1,200 kilometres away. Aviation fuel is in short supply in Zaire.

Defence of all the vulnerable borders of Zaire — a country the size of the United States east of the Mississippi — stretches the 25,000-man army thin even in normal times. The central government also has about 35,000 national police.

Munitions have been supplied to Zaire by the U.S. in the past, officials at the State Department and Pentagon said, with only the customary restriction that they not be passed on to another country without U.S. permission.

So far, the main military impact of the bombing on the rebels, who are far more experienced in warfare than the Zaire forces because of 17 years of combat in Zaire and Angola, appears to be only psychological.

Local residents — black Africans and Europeans — believe the Katangans will be able to stay in the small southeastern section of Shaba province until the Zaire army is able to introduce counter-insurgency tactics and fight the rebels on the ground.

Since their first attack, on March 8, the rebel forces have moved slowly toward Kolwezi, one of the province's central towns, along the road next to the Benguela railway line, according to army officials. Loss of control of even a small section of this province — rich in copper, cobalt, manganese, gold and other minerals — would be a disastrous blow to Zaire's already troubled economy.

## Congolese cardinal killed in vendetta over slain president

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo. — Emile Cardinal Biayenda, Archbishop of Brazzaville, was kidnapped and murdered on Tuesday night by three relatives of the slain Congolese President Marien Ngouabi, the ruling military junta said yesterday.

The murder was a "family vendetta," and was not directly linked to Ngouabi's assassination last Friday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

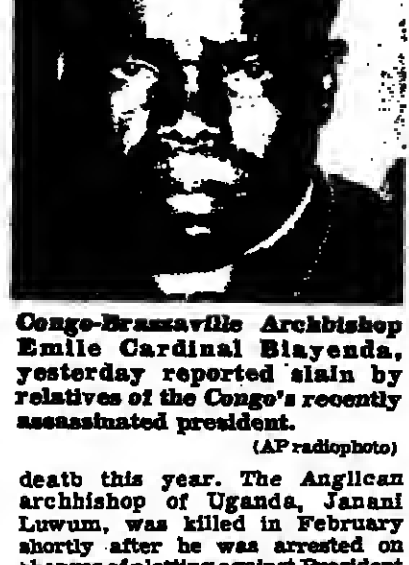
The 11-man military committee ruling the tropical African nation since Ngouabi's death said "this assassination of Cardinal Biayenda will be punished in exemplary fashion just like the assassins of President Ngouabi."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the three members of Ngouabi's family have been arrested and were being questioned. He didn't give their precise identity but said the 50-year-old prelate's murder was a case of "a family vendetta," whose motives will be elucidated only by questioning the murderers.

The spokesman said the cardinal was received by Ngouabi half an hour before a group of army men burst into the President's office and gunned him down with a hail of sub-machine gun bullets.

The official said Cardinal Biayenda's meeting with Ngouabi was "one of the regular contacts Ngouabi had with all Congolese religious and civil groups. The president worked for the national unity of all the Congolese."

Cardinal Biayenda, who was created Congo's first cardinal by Pope Paul in 1973, was the second African archbishop to die a violent



Congo-Brazzaville Archbishop Emile Cardinal Biayenda, yesterday reported slain by relatives of the Congo's recently assassinated president. (AP radiophoto)

death this year. The Anglican archbishop of Uganda, Janani Lumumba, was killed in February shortly after he was arrested on charges of plotting against President Idi Amin.

Meanwhile, Radio Brazzaville has reported that former President Alphonse Massamba-Debat, arrested in the wake of Ngouabi's death, has confessed to having had contacts with the "suicide squad" that killed Ngouabi. Ngouabi overthrew Massamba-Debat in 1968.

(UPI, AP)

## Bishop Lamont expelled by Rhodesian government

SALISBURY (Reuter). — Roman Catholic Bishop Donald Lamont, convicted of failing to report black guerrillas in his diocese, has been stripped of his Rhodesian citizenship and was deported yesterday.

Lamont was put on a South African Airways flight expected to arrive in London at 9.25 a.m. today.

Sources close to Lamont's defence said the bishop was informed yesterday that the citizenship he has held for 27 years had been withdrawn — a prerequisite of expulsion.

The 65-year-old Carmelite bishop was convicted last year of failing to report nationalist guerrillas in his Umali diocese and of inducing a nun to keep their presence secret.

Friends who visited Bishop Lamont at St. Anne's Hospital in Salisbury said he wants to leave for London right away and then go on to Rome. After reporting to Rome he said he would probably set up base in Dublin.

Bishop Lamont injured his back in a car crash last month and has been staying at St. Anne's Hospital here after giving his word not to leave its grounds.

Last October he was sentenced to 10 years in jail by a judge at Umtali for failing to report the presence of guerrillas. After an appeal the sentence was reduced to four years, three of them suspended. Internal Affairs Minister Jack Mussett then announced that the bishop would be deported.

The court was told that the man who ran the racket received £250 a wedding — a fee for which he provided false passports to the bride. He even threw in a Rolls Royce and the same worn golden wedding ring for each ceremony.

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants said it has received three complaints about Home Office checks on newly-wed couples. In one case the wife was asked to prove that the clothes in the cupboard were indeed her husband's.

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Even ecologists use electricity

# Outcry doesn't stop the need for power

VIEW FROM THE NORTH / Ya'acov Ardov

IF POLITICAL power corrupts, as Lord Acton claimed, the same can be said of electric power. It corrupts the environment, no matter how it is generated.

Water power, generated by rivers, dams and turbines, is said to be the cleanest way of making electricity. It spurs no sulphur dioxide into the air for the winds to decide whose lungs inhale it. But hydro-electric power stations interfere with the ecological system in ways that are only now beginning to be understood. The Aswan High Dam, ominous showpiece of Soviet engineering and politics, supplies Egypt with all the electricity it can use, at the as yet incalculable price of upsetting a hitherto timeless ecological balance. As the effects accumulate, the dam may yet prove the Egyptian people's damnation.

Israel is spared such problems because all we have is a miniature river whose powers are spiritual and literary rather than physical. Hence the choice, in the state of technology today, is between conventional and nuclear power stations. Our country is one of many in which the controversy on nuclear reactors for the generation of electricity has flared up. Are they safe or not?

The most lively conflict between the yes and no men is going on at the moment in West Germany, conducted by public debate, by the media, violent demonstrations and actions in the courts. The ecologists have managed to get two major projects suspended. In dozens of countries construction continues. So far the safety record of nuclear power stations, some in use for over 20 years, has been clean.

Israel's energy position differs

from that of West Germany in many ways. Germany has immense coal deposits within its borders. Were it cut off from oil imports, it could rely on coal, building new stations and converting those that run on oil. Israel must import all its energy sources: oil, coal, or enriched uranium. Dependence on oil alone is a risk that every decision maker must balance against the risks of diversification, including nuclear power. A foreign expert and well-wisher warned that in the existing conditions "Israel will run greater risks by not building atomic power stations than all the risks they involve."

Even the most adamant ecologist admits that electricity is essential and that the country cannot do without enough of it. He, too, wants to switch on electric lights, his TV set and probably also his heater at home in the evening. Few people realize that without sufficient electricity (and that means an emergency reserve capacity) we cannot have even clean water in our taps and irrigation systems. The chlorine used to purify our water supply cannot be made without a lot of electric power. Because they take years to build, power stations must be planned and started well before they are needed. The needs can and have been forecast with impressive degrees of accuracy.

There is in the planning stage now an imaginative project for a sea-water canal and tunnel between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea. With the best engineering con-

ceivable such a project can supply only a fraction of our future power demand. Its impact on the ecology of the transit route and the Dead Sea will, one trusts, be studied more searchingly than that of the Aswan Dam, and before the bulldozers go to work.

Israel has already burnt its fingers once with a hydro-electric scheme. Pinhas Rutenberg, a patriotic and visionary personality, but weak on economics and engineering, persuaded himself and the British that harnessing the Jordan at Degania for producing electricity was a good thing. He soon switched to thermal stations, and when Jordan's Arah Legion led by Glubb Pasha, wrecked the Degania station in 1948 Israel lost little more than an engineering curiosity and a nostalgic memory.

On April 12 the National Council for Planning and Building, a body of 30 men who represent almost every public interest affected by or concerned with a public power station project, will consider the arguments for and against Nitzanim as the site for Israel's first nuclear power station, and for and against any alternative sites. More representatives of the public may be heard there. A lot of money, possibly up to IL200m., will have been invested in the total, many-faced exploration of Nitzanim before its suitability can be finally determined. Much money has already been invested in the Nitzanim project, comparatively little on alternative sites because of the enormous costs.

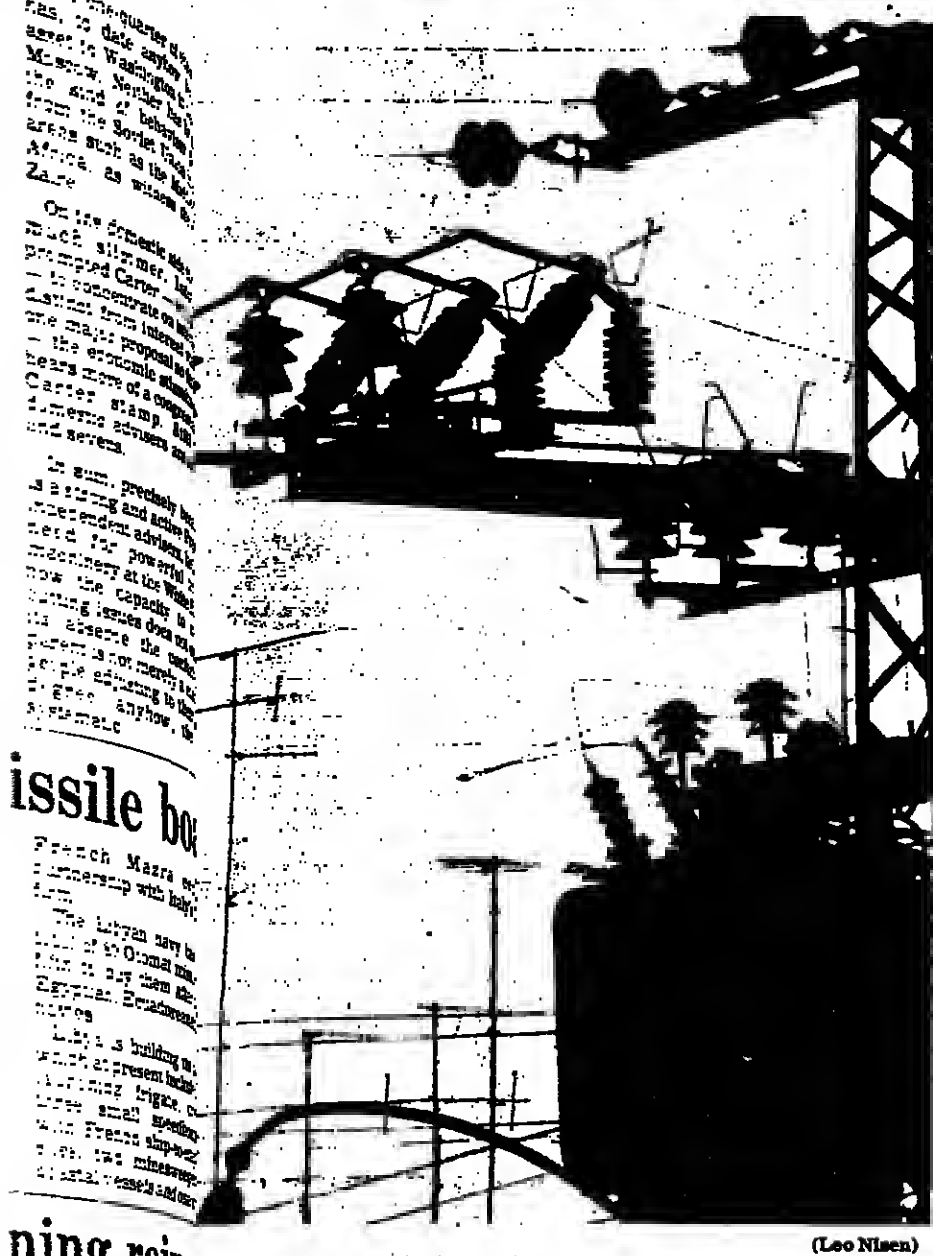
If Nitzanim is rejected, exploration in depth and breadth will have to begin all over again at fresh expense of much time and money. Even so, the construction of the nuclear power station has already been delayed by one year. If the delay is longer still, a shortage of electricity will develop at the latest in 1986. If then the economic pulse of the country is slow, but a year earlier if it is fast. If the spectre of a serious shortage rises over the horizon of 1980, conventional power stations, oil or coal fired, would have to be substituted in time. They would perpetuate and aggravate our dependence on imported fuel at a set of risks of a different kind from those of nuclear power, but equally grave.

IT IS EXACTLY for that interim role that the projected power station of Hadera is cast. It is meant to keep supply ahead of demand for the first half of the eighties, until the nuclear station at Nitzanim is ready. The Hadera station is to be built as a dual-fuel project, for the alternative use of coal or oil, to reduce dependence on a single, expensive fuel.

But this project, too, has already run up against the resistance of the ecologists. Unloading coal in the Kishor Port and moving it by rail to Hadera has brought an outcry from the mayor of Haifa, not the least advocate of a clean city to be heard on the subject. As far back as Mayor Abba Khoushy's term of office he was chairman of a city council committee on ecology. Nothing is known of that committee's performance.

More is known of what happened to Haifa's air, the most polluted in the country, since the Zeisel Committee went to work. He wrote (and published) a letter to the Prime Minister protesting against the transit of coal through Haifa on the way to Hadera. Moving coal to and through Haifa would be the least of the city's ecological problems. The facts suggest that it would be no problem at all to the ecology (it might affect the transport system, another of the city's woes). Techniques of handling coal (as distinct from burning it) without harm to the environment have been perfected in the industrial countries which use coal as a source of energy. In the U.S., the No. One freight by tonnage carried by rail is coal, in Britain the second or third. Chemicals are sprayed on the surface of the coal heaps and no dust is blown off. In most countries coal is even carried by rail in open waggons. Because of the high (and rising) cost of oil more coal is again being mined moved and used. No complaints have come from Western ecologists on the handling and moving of coal.

It should not be thought that among the fuels oil is a pure white lamb on the landscape. In the city of Haifa the long-neglected quality of the air is polluted more by the combustion of petroleum products than by the dust of the Neber Cement Company. What the honest ecologists must make clear to the public time and again is that while some industrial enterprises are smug and cynical polluters, the biggest offenders of them all are petrol-burning automobiles, even if they are driven by the most ardent ecologists.



(Leo Nissen)

## Dark days on Fleet Street

By PAUL ELLMAN

THE NATIONAL PRESS is to survive in anything like its present shape and size.

No British national newspaper, apart from the *Financial Times* at one end of the market and the *Daily Mail* and *Sun* at the other, is making any money these days.

Perhaps because so many of Britain's newspapers have become used to always finding somebody to take them over when economically they are doomed, this mentality is nowhere more prevalent than it is in Fleet Street.

When the late Lord Thomson took over *The Times* he promised Britain's Monopolies Commission that the paper would be kept going for 21 years. His heir has never shared his father's almost romantic attachment to the paper and was quoted as warning: "We are giving very serious thought to the ramifications of this strike."

One of *The Times*' closest competitors, *The Daily Telegraph*, also seemed to have sensed the chill in the air. While the *Telegraph* recognised that "the Thunderer" was little more than a whisper in the modern world, it commented that "this ancient knight" should not be exempted from the rules of ordinary commercial combat.

"But if he were to die from the squalid industrial disease which now infects Fleet Street, and nothing new were to supplant him, the public would suffer a severe deprivation. May our rival be safely and rapidly remounted!"



Lord Thomson (Friedman)

London. But there are signs that times are changing. Lord Thomson of Fleet, owner of *The Times*, indicated during the strike that the family's goodwill towards the newspaper was not unlimited.

He revealed earlier this month that since his father, who died last year, took over *The Times* 10 years ago some \$34m. had been pumped into the paper, about half of which had come directly from the pockets of the Thomson family.

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## Waistline watching

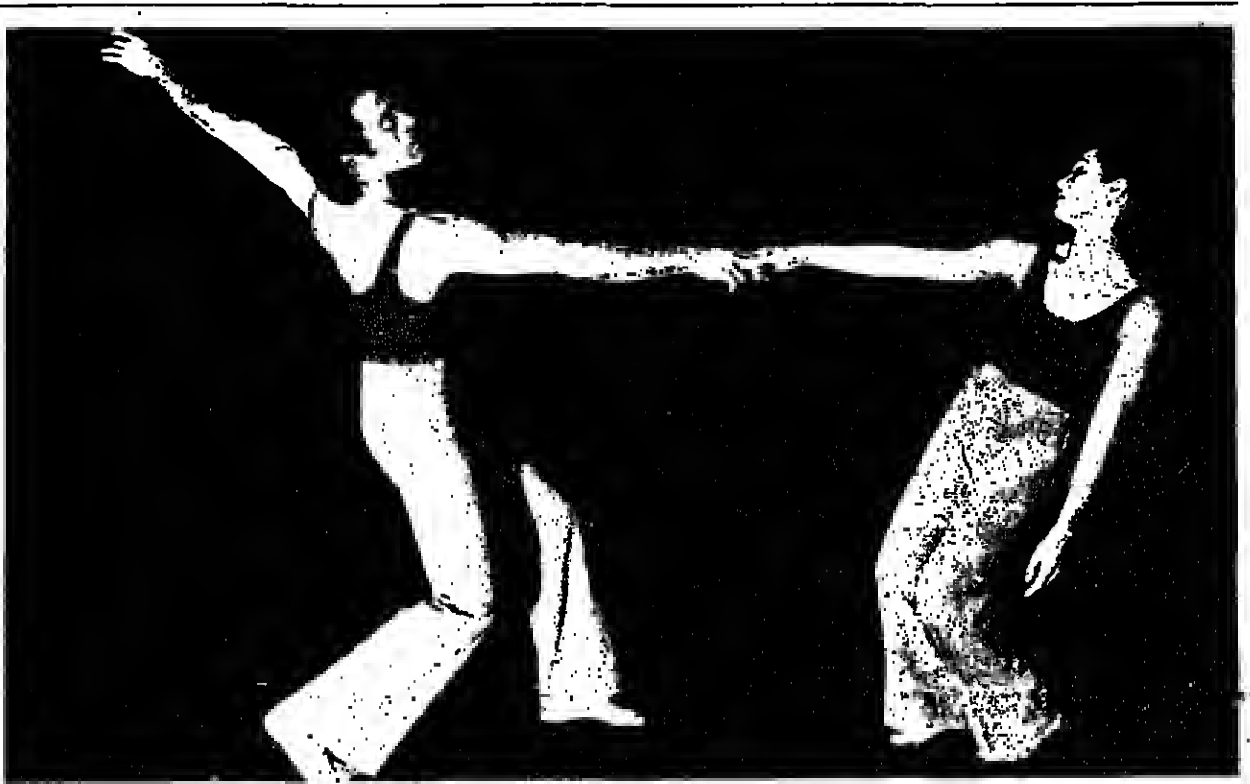
FIGURE IT OUT/Judie Oron

CAN YOU imagine having an 18-inch waist as did Scarlett O'Hara, the heroine of "Gone With the Wind"? Scarlett, of course, was unreal, but the fancy of a waist that a man can span with his two hands dies hard.

In reality most women's figures are shaped more like a pear than an hourglass, and many of us feel threatened by midriff bulges.

If this is your figure problem, you will be gratified to know that a change in diet often has an immediate effect on this area. Spot exercises for the waist are more fun to do than most (especially when performed to your favourite music) and are effective. Those given below should be done smoothly, and at a fairly rapid tempo:

1. Stand with your feet apart. Clasp your hands in front of you, and bend downward, bringing your fingers close to the floor between your legs and as far to the back as possible. Now straighten up, place your hands on your hips, and bend your knees slightly, tightening your stomach and buttocks at the same time and bending slightly backward. Now straighten to starting position and repeat eight times. (This exercise is also effective in firming the stomach and buttocks.)
2. Stand with your feet apart and your arms straight out at your sides. Bend to the left side and down, twice, bringing your right arm over your head to make a circle with the left arm (the fingers of both hands touching momentarily). Straighten to starting position, and, without stopping, bend twice to the right side and down. Repeat eight times.
3. Stand with your feet apart and your hands straight out to the sides. Twist as far as you can to the left (without raising your heels), then as far as you can to the right. Now straighten to starting position and bend to the left once, bringing your right arm over your head as in exercise 2. Bend to the right, straighten to starting position and repeat five times.
4. Sit on the floor or on a mat with your knees bent and on the floor, and your feet pointing to the right. Keep your back straight, your elbows bent and at the level of your bust. Now twist to the left side as far as you can, twist to the right again, and bend downward on the left side of your legs, touching the floor with your palms and your forehead. Push upward again and repeat five times. Now shift your position so that your feet are pointing to the left and repeat the exercise in reverse five times.
5. Lie with your legs slightly apart and straight on the floor. Sit up quickly, raising and bending your left leg at the same time (the right leg remains straight and on the floor). At the same time, keep your arms straight out in front of you and twist around to the left as far as you can. Straighten and lower your left leg and lie back down. Now sit up and bend and raise your right leg, twisting with your arms and upper body, to the right side. Bend down again and repeat eight times. (This exercise also firms and flattens the stomach.)



Nurit Cohen and Ehud Kraus.

## 'Classical, but typical American'

ONE OF America's great dance teachers, Richard Gibson, is here to give classes for the Bat-Dor Company and school. As he will be staying two months, he may, by arrangement with Bat-Dor, also be teaching at other studios.

Though this is his first visit, he is no stranger. "About one-third of the dancers have been in my classes in New York and Holland," he said. For four years, he was balletmaster of the Netherlands Dance Theatre and for two after that (till last year), company teacher of the Joffrey Ballet in New York, in which he was at one time a dancer. He is now company teacher of the San Francisco Ballet, directs the Pacific Dance Centre and lectures at Stanford University.

"Classical" is how Richard Gibson defines his style, but "typical of America," which means an amalgam of "what is good from anywhere." He has trained in Russian, Cecchetti and Danish traditions.

He uses choreography as an aid to teaching, as well as for performance. "To give dancers what would not directly be brought out in classes."

His father was a dancer in the Chicago Opera. "All of us eight children danced, but only I, the youngest, became a dancer," he said smiling. He has received a grant from the U.S. National Endowment for the Arts to choreograph two works. One will have its premiere in New York (tonight), performed by Israeli dancer Ze'eva Cohen.

"TOUCH" one of Richard Gibson's ballets, will be performed tomorrow in the Tel Aviv Travita Club by Nurit Cohen and Ehud Kraus, who have for the past two years been touring in the U.S. and Canada.

Of the nine little ballets on the programme, six are by Nurit Cohen herself, three of them to Israeli music by Marc Lavri, Noam Sherif and from traditional sources. One work of two solos is by Ze'eva Cohen. Both Nurit Cohen and Ehud Kraus are from kibbutzim (Ramat Yochanan and Kfar Maccahi), and

DANCE / Dora Sowden

both have studied in America for several years. Nurit Cohen, a Juilliard graduate, used to teach at the Bat-Dor studios and now teaches at the Haifa Dance Centre.

Israel's choreographer, Dora Reiter Soffer is paying a visit "home" to do his fifth and sixth ballets for the Bat-Dor Dance Company. For the past four years he has been and still is artistic adviser and resident choreographer of the Irish Ballet, which is government-sponsored. He also freelances for other companies. One of the ballets he is "transferring" here, "Loveraker," has already been performed in many places. Its theme is a girl's search for love and her inability to hold on to it. The other, entirely new, is a surrealistic journey in space and time.

THE INTER-KIBBUTZ Dance Group, now eight in number, will premiere several new ballets during April and has invited Israeli choreographers to contribute to the programmes. Among them is Ya'acov Sharir who, before leaving for the U.S., created "Variations."

Sharir, who worked with Moshe Efrati's dear "Demama" group has gone on invitation to form a similar American group. He will return in September to do another work for the Inter-Kibbutz Group.

Another choreographer is Moshe Kedem, a member of Kibbutz Sha'ar Ha'amakim. He has choreographed for the Mexico National Ballet, and he has had his own company there for two years. For the past four years he has worked in Australia and lectured at Flanders University there. He has returned home to do research for a doctorate. His ballet for the Inter-Kibbutz Group was inspired by a poem of the late Pinna Avri and is set to music by Zvi Avni.

The programmes of the Inter-Kibbutz Group will also include new works by Gene Hill Sagan and Oshra Elkayam Ronen and a restaging of a ballet by Hadda Oren who is now working with "Batsheva II."

Besides taking part in the Elin Gev Spring Festival, the group will be touring kibbutzim all over the country.

The Kibbutz Movement has given its recognition to the company, and it is also recognized as a professional dance company by "Omanut L'am."

## Deserving of a good reputation

SPECIALLY for the occasion of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's 25th anniversary, the conductor, Yehudi Menuhin, has arranged a programme of music that is both challenging and rewarding.

The concert, which will take place on Tuesday, March 28, at the Tel Aviv Music Centre, will feature a variety of works, including Beethoven's "Symphony No. 9" and Mahler's "Symphony No. 10".

Menuhin's leadership of the orchestra has been widely praised for its clarity and precision, and his programme reflects his deep understanding of the music.

"Poemes pour Mi" by Messiaen in great voice and with fine feeling, giving this hauntingly beautiful work an intense and impressive performance. The rather too expansive *Quatuor* (it lasts nearly an hour) nevertheless provided an absorbing experience, as the teamwork was faultless, and the individual soloists (Lidia Mordkovich, Richard Lesser, Michael Haran) were of high quality. Boris Berman directed discreetly and with his exacting and forceful handling of the keyboard part gave this extraordinary composition rhythmic and chordal backbone.

Yohanan Boeckm.

overwhelming greatness of the music. In addition to a slight but stubborn rhythmic unevenness there was a general slackness, both in sound and spirit, which turned the performance into a pedestrian affair.

However, tension rose magnificently with the opening sound of Lutoslawski's gripping concerto. The piece appeared sufficient well prepared to allow the conductor to reveal his personality, his affinity with the music and his technical prowess. Inbal attacked the concerto's problems with vigour and determination and also brought out all its finesse. Its rhythmic force and constantly changing textures and soundscapes allowed for no respite and the innumerable instrumental combinations each created a different mood and colour. The concerto grew gradually in intensity until it was brought to a smashing climax with the crowling chorale. Percussion and brass gave a brilliant account of their demanding parts and the whole orchestra responded extremely well to Inbal's firm grip.

The second part of the concerto was no less a success. Young Yefim Bronfman gave us an astonishingly mature example of the art of piano-playing and immersed himself fully into the world of Russian post-Tchaikovsky romanticism. At the same time he conspicuously avoided sentimental rhetoric, and gave us a beautifully balanced version of this super-romantic composition. Technically the performance was flawless, and, as in the Lutoslawski, the third movement came to a rousing climax.

Benjamin Bor-Am

**ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA**  
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**BERNSTEIN FESTIVAL**

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y and Mass  
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p.m.  
R. SABA, Municipal Heichal, Hatarbut, Wednesday,  
77, 8.30 p.m.  
GEV, Esco Music Centre, Sunday, 3.4.77, 9.00 p.m.  
AVIV, Nachmani Theatre, Tuesday, 5.4.77 and Thursday,  
7, 8.30 p.m.  
USALEM, Jerusalem Theatre, Wednesday, 6.4.77,  
p.m.

**SETS:** Kfar Saba — Heichal Hatarbut Box Office; Elm  
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## ENTERTAINMENT

## TELEVISION

**EDUCATIONAL:** 15.00 History: The Voyage of Marco Polo. 15.15 A visit to the Arctic and research on the life of the Eskimos.  
15.35 Modern Physics  
**CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:**  
17.00 Teletopie  
17.30 Gumbo — puppet show  
18.00 Cartoons  
**ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:**  
18.30 News roundup  
18.35 Leave it to Beaver: The adventures of two American children in the States  
19.00 Documentary film on electricity in the Arab villages  
19.30 News  
**RENEWED TV PROGRAMMES** resume at 20.00 with Match of the Week  
20.30 Programme Trailer  
21.00 Mahat newsreel  
21.30 Kolbotek  
22.00 Science and Knowledge: Prof. Gerson Klavi, Prof. Amnon Shiloah, Dr. Avner Bahat, Mr. Herzog, Dr. Ruth Katz, Dr. Dalia Cohen and Dr. Hajdu talk about ethnomusicology, the study of music in different cultures.  
22.40 The Rockford Files: Caledonia. It's Worth a Fortune  
23.30 News  
**RENEWED TV (unofficial):** 18.15 Cartoon. 19.00 Young Dr. Kildare. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 20.00 News in Arabic. 20.30 A Swede in Paris. 21.10 The Quest. 22.00 News in English. 22.30 Crown Court.  
\* Shows with asterisks are also on JTV 2.

## CINEMAS

**JERUSALEM 7, 8**  
Armen: Island On Top of the World; Eden: Operation Thunderbolt; Jerusalem: A New Leaf.  
**Jerusalem 9:** Do you believe in Swedish? St. Gena: Mr. Klein; Edna: Cam Sakhel 4, 7, 9; Mitchell: A Thief from a Thief is Innocent; Orly: Death Week; Orly: Death Week; Orly: Death Week; Orly: Death Week.  
Scenes from a Marriage 5.45, 9.15  
TEL AVIV 4.50, 7.15, 9.30  
Allenby: Marathon Man Ben Yehuda: The Blue Bird Cinema 20: 14.30 The Last Days of Pompeii 14.30, 17.15, 19.30; From Noon till Three: Cinema One: The Russians are coming; The Russians are coming; Debel: Silent Movie 7.15, 9.30; Drive In: The World's Greatest Athlete 7.15, 9.30; Death Dive 9.30; Megab: At the Earth's Core; Max: Disaster in submarine 9.30; Gordon: Nina: Eoli: Walking Tall; Lina: Le Pato de Padre; Orly: L'Alte on the Coast; Orly: The Final; Tel Aviv: A Thief from a Thief is Innocent; Orly: Seven Nights in Japan; Farai: Polynesian Odyssey 10.15, 12.15, 14.15, 16.15; Pori: L'Annee sainte; Gai: Naaville 6; Eshkol: I Will; Will: A Thief from a Thief is Innocent; Barry: London 5.30, 8.45 Tues. 8 only; Royal: King Kong 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Shabat: Operation Thunderbolt 4.30, 7.30; Telshe: La Vie de Normande, 8 only.

**HAIFA 4, 5, 6, 8, 9**  
Amphitheatre: Confessions of a Driving Instructor; Shavit: Red Roses 5.45, 8; Almon: Silent Movie; Cinema: Marathon Man; Wilson: Eshkol: I Will; Will: A Thief from a Thief is Innocent; Barry: London 5.30, 8.45 Tues. 8 only; Royal: King Kong 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Shabat: Operation Thunderbolt 4.30, 7.30; Telshe: La Vie de Normande, 8 only.

**RAMAT GAN 7.15, 9.30**  
Armen: The Last Days of Pompeii; Eden: Operation Thunderbolt; Jerusalem: A New Leaf.  
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## ON THE AIR

**First Programme**  
07.07 "Marathon" concert (no details available)  
19.00 Programme announcements  
20.15 (Stereo): Marcello: Recorder Sonata in D Minor; Mozart: Symphony No. 41 in C Major (Jochum); Schur: Wagner: Fantasy (Tubing 14); Lissi: La Probata 15.05 (Stereo): Dena Vincze-Idith Zvi (piano 4-hands); Mitsa Israeli, soprano — J.C. Bach; Sonata in F Major, Op. 15, No. 8; Vivaldi: Sony; Mahler: Six Songs; Fauré: Dolly, Op. 56; Duparc: 5 Songs  
15.05 Light Classical Music  
15.01 Literary party  
15.30 Lecture in spoken Arabic  
15.35 Notes on a new book  
10.05 (Stereo): Profile of a Composer — Arthur Gelbrun  
16.45 (Stereo): Tel Aviv String Quartet; Schubert: Quartet in D Minor (Death and the Maiden); Crumb: Black Angels, for Electric String Quartet  
18.05 (Stereo): New and progressive music with Yosef Margalit  
20.45 Talmud lesson with Dr. Abraham Arad  
21.05 (Stereo): Opera/Bethoven: Fidelio

**Second Programme**  
12.30 Israeli songs  
15.05 Songs  
14.10 Sephardi songs  
15.35 Notes on a new book  
10.05 (Stereo): Profile of a Composer — Arthur Gelbrun  
16.45 (Stereo): Tel Aviv String Quartet; Schubert: Quartet in D Minor (Death and the Maiden); Crumb: Black Angels, for Electric String Quartet  
18.05 (Stereo): New and progressive music with Yosef Margalit  
20.45 Talmud lesson with Dr. Abraham Arad  
21.05 (Stereo): Opera/Bethoven: Fidelio

**Third Programme**  
12.30 Israeli songs  
15.05 Songs  
14.10 Sephardi songs  
15.35 Notes on a new book  
10.05 (Stereo): Profile of a Composer — Arthur Gelbrun  
16.45 (Stereo): Tel Aviv String Quartet; Schubert: Quartet in D Minor (Death and the Maiden); Crumb: Black Angels, for Electric String Quartet  
18.05 (Stereo): New and progressive music with Yosef Margalit  
20.45 Talmud lesson with Dr. Abraham Arad  
21.05 (Stereo): Opera/Bethoven: Fidelio

**Fourth Programme**  
12.30 Israeli songs  
15.05 Songs  
14.10 Sephardi songs  
15.35 Notes on a new book  
10.05 (Stereo): Profile of a Composer — Arthur Gelbrun  
16.45 (Stereo): Tel Aviv String Quartet; Schubert: Quartet in D Minor (Death and the Maiden); Crumb: Black Angels, for Electric String Quartet  
18.05 (Stereo): New and progressive music with Yosef Margalit  
20.45 Talmud lesson with Dr. Abraham Arad  
21.05 (Stereo): Opera/Bethoven: Fidelio

**Fifth Programme**  
12.30 Israeli songs  
15.05 Songs  
14.10 Sephardi songs  
15.35 Notes on a new book  
10.05 (Stereo): Profile of a Composer — Arthur Gelbrun  
16.45 (Stereo): Tel Aviv String Quartet; Schubert: Quartet in D Minor (Death and the Maiden); Crumb: Black Angels, for Electric String Quartet  
18.05 (Stereo): New and progressive music with Yosef Margalit  
20.45 Talmud lesson with Dr. Abraham Arad  
21.05 (Stereo): Opera/Bethoven: Fidelio

**Sixth Programme**  
12.30 Israeli songs  
15.05 Songs  
14.10 Sephardi songs  
15.35 Notes on a new book  
10.05 (Stereo): Profile of a Composer — Arthur Gelbrun  
16.45 (Stereo): Tel Aviv String Quartet; Schubert: Quartet in D Minor (Death and the Maiden); Crumb: Black Angels, for Electric String Quartet  
18.05 (Stereo): New and progressive music with Yosef Margalit  
20.45 Talmud lesson with Dr. Abraham Arad  
21.05 (Stereo): Opera/Bethoven: Fidelio

**Seventh Programme**  
12.30 Israeli songs  
15.05 Songs  
14.10 Sephardi songs  
15.35 Notes on a new book  
10.05 (Stereo): Profile of a Composer — Arthur Gelbrun  
16.45 (Stereo): Tel Aviv String Quartet; Schubert: Quartet in D Minor (Death and the Maiden); Crumb: Black Angels, for Electric String Quartet  
18.05 (Stereo): New and progressive music with Yosef Margalit  
20.45 Talmud lesson with Dr. Abraham Arad  
21.05 (Stereo): Opera/Bethoven: Fidelio

**Eighth Programme**  
12.30 Israeli songs  
15.05 Songs  
14.10 Sephardi songs  
15.35 Notes on a new book  
10.05 (Stereo): Profile of a Composer — Arthur Gelbrun  
16.45 (Stereo): Tel Aviv String Quartet; Schubert: Quartet in D Minor (Death and the Maiden); Crumb: Black Angels, for Electric String Quartet  
18.05 (Stereo): New and progressive music with Yosef Margalit  
20.45 Talmud lesson with Dr. Abraham Arad  
21.05 (Stereo): Opera/Bethoven: Fidelio

**Ninth Programme**  
12.30 Israeli songs  
15.05 Songs  
14.10 Sephardi songs  
15.35 Notes on a new book  
10.05 (Stereo): Profile of a Composer — Arthur Gelbrun  
16.45 (Stereo): Tel Aviv String Quartet; Schubert: Quartet in D Minor (Death and the Maiden); Crumb: Black Angels, for Electric String Quartet  
18.05 (Stereo): New and progressive music with Yosef Margalit  
20.45 Talmud lesson with Dr. Abraham Arad  
21.05 (Stereo): Opera/Bethoven: Fidelio

**Tenth Programme**  
12.30 Israeli songs  
15.05 Songs  
14.10 Sephardi songs  
15.35 Notes on a new book  
10.05 (Stereo): Profile of a Composer — Arthur Gelbrun  
16.45 (Stereo): Tel Aviv String Quartet; Schubert: Quartet in D Minor (Death and the Maiden); Crumb: Black Angels, for Electric String Quartet  
18.05 (Stereo): New and progressive music with Yosef Margalit  
20.45 Talmud lesson with Dr. Abraham Arad  
21.05 (Stereo): Opera/Bethoven: Fidelio

## TRAVEL INFORMATION

## TRAINS

Every Monday to Thursday

From Jerusalem

To Tel Aviv (South): 10.55, 17.45, To Be'er Sheva & Haifa: 7.40, 18.30, To Be'er Sheva & Dimona: 18.30.

**FROM TEL AVIV (CENTRE)**

To Haifa: 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.30, 20.00, To Nahariya: 7.00, 12.00, 13.00, 15.00.

**FROM TEL AVIV (SOUTH)**

To Jerusalem: 7.35, 14.45, To Be'er Sheva & Dimona: 7.00, 15.15.

**FROM HAIFA (CENTRE)**

To Jerusalem: 7.05, 15.45, To Tel Aviv: 6.35, 6.50, 7.50, 8.45, 9.45, 11.25, 12.50, 14.05, 15.10, 15.25, 17.05, 18.15, 20.15.

To Nahariya: 6.30, 7.30, 13.15, 14.30, 16.05, To Be'er Sheva & Dimona: 15.44.

**FROM NAHARIYA**

To Haifa and Tel Aviv: 5.45, 7.55, 10.55, 14.25, 15.05, 17.25, 20.05, To Jerusalem: 5.45.

**FROM BE'ER SHEVA**

To Tel Aviv, Haifa & Jerusalem: 7.22, 16.12.

## FLIGHTS

This schedule is subject to change without prior notice. Readers are advised to call Ben-Gurion Airport Flight Information, (03) 571421-24 (or 03-526444) for EL Al flights only; for changes in times of arrivals and departures.

Arrivals

0305 EL AL 806 Nairobi  
0445 Air France 189 Hongkong, Bangkok, Delhi, Teheran  
1205 EL AL (CEI) 902 Cologne  
1330 Alitalia 735 Rome  
1345 EL AL 100 Mexico, Montreal  
1350 Austrian 711 Vienna  
1400 EL AL 804 Tel Aviv  
1450 TWA 800 New York, Paris  
1455 Lufthansa 904 Frankfurt  
1545 THY 824 Zurich  
1600 EL AL 804 Zurich  
1645 EL AL 813 New York, London  
1735 Cyprusair 303 Larnaca

Departures

001 EL AL 801 Cologne  
0430 EL AL 857 Paris, Amsterdam, York  
0500 EL AL 833 Tel Aviv  
0700 Swissair 303 Zurich  
0710 EL AL 947 Zurich  
0720 TWA 811 Rome, Paris, Boston  
0735 Sabena 302 Brussels  
0750 Air France 190 Paris  
0800 EL AL 801 New York  
0810 EL AL 801 Zurich  
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THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1977 • VOL. XLVII, No. 13971

## The Sensitive Sea

THE GROWING TENSION around the Horn of Africa and the strategic Bab el-Mandeb Straits has been spotlighted by a two-day summit conference in North Yemen of four Arab League states which border on the Red Sea. And last week's East Africa swing by Cuba's Fidel Castro, acting in his capacity as Moscow's most popular puppet, is another indication that major moves are afoot.

Castro's most important stops have been Ethiopia, whose leadership is rapidly moving into the Soviet orbit, and Somalia, which has been revving up its war machine for a possible clash with the Ethiopians.

Despite an attempt by Saudi Arabia to woo them away from the Communists, the Somalis have not shown any willingness to limit the strong Soviet presence in their territory.

Especially not now. For in two months, the tiny territory of the Afars and Issas, wedged on the Horn between Ethiopia and Somalia, will be up for grabs, as the French quit their last African colony.

Djibouti, as the territory is popularly known, commands the African side of the Bab el-Mandeb Straits; its 200,000 tribesmen are pro-Arab, and most of them are related ethnically to the Somalis.

But Djibouti is also Ethiopia's lifeline — the port and railroad handle 80 per cent of its trade. Addis Ababa's two Red Sea ports in Eritrea are almost at a standstill, as the Arab-backed ELF secessionists near a decisive victory in the 14-year-old civil war. Castro's visit to Somalia and Ethiopia was an attempt to stave off the war that could erupt between the Russians' two radical-socialist clients.

The U.S., which until recently was the main source of aid to Addis, cut off \$11.7m. in arms because of the "repressive radical nature" of the military junta there. The Soviets rushed in to fill the gap.

But Ethiopia is in no position to go to war: most of its 50,000 troops are battered and bogged down in Eritrea; others are defending western and northern borders, where Sudanese troops make frequent and savage forays against Ethiopian tribesmen, wiping out whole villages; and the cream of Ethiopia's Israel-trained officer corps has been decimated by coups and counter-coups within the ruling junta.

Somalia, an Arab League member, thus holds all the cards. In the wake of last month's Khartoum summit between Presidents Sadat, Numeiry and Assad, Addis Ababa accused the Arabs of planning Ethiopia's dismemberment, and claimed that they intended to turn the Red Sea into an Arab lake. The summit that ended last night after discussing a common "security policy" for the Red Sea seems to confirm that estimation.

The Arabs, in turn, have accused the Ethiopians of allowing Israel to maintain military bases around the Straits, which were blockaded by the Egyptians during the 1973 Yom Kippur War. The accusation is, of course, no more than a clumsy fiction — Israel's F-15 jets and Reshet missile ships are capable of reaching Bab el-Mandeb without any need for bases on the Horn.

But the accusation does drive home one basic fact: the only two states that do prevent the Red Sea from becoming an Arab lake are Ethiopia and Israel.

If the Arab League states succeed in dismembering Ethiopia, Israel will then become the sole deterrent to total Arab domination of the vital route connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean.

## Caveat to the general

ALUF (RES.) REHAVAM ZE'EV is in Ecuador reportedly offering his government his services. What precisely he is peddling is not yet known, and he himself is not yet available to comment on the various guesses that have appeared in the press. Nevertheless, Aluf Ze'evi's fields of expertise are known.

If he intends to act as an agent in the sale of military supplies, his activities can be controlled by his home government, as the law provides that the sale of arms requires the approval of the Ministry of Defence. It is another matter, however, if he indeed intends, as has been reported, to offer his personal services as an expert in anti-terrorist warfare.

There is little real distinction between selling a gun and selling the knowledge of how, when and where to use it. Just as the former requires government permission, so should the latter, with approval granted only after careful scrutiny. Aluf Ze'evi's military skills, like those of other IDF officers, are as much part of the national arsenal as is the weaponry produced on the basis of the IDF's needs and experience.

The idea that a top-ranking IDF officer should make his expertise available to a foreign country in a private commercial venture, as distinct from a national mission dictated by reasons of state, would in times past have been unthinkable. It approaches dangerously close to the idea of mercenaryism. Rehavam Ze'evi's personal record in all of Israel's battles, and the moral principles for which the Israel Defence Forces have always stood, do not deserve to be tainted by even a suspicion of this kind. And there will be suspicion even if his mission proves to be beyond reproach.

Aluf Ze'evi, although no longer on active service, is presumably still subject to a measure of army discipline as long as he is on the reserves list. In view of the apparent lacuna in the rules and regulations governing this sensitive subject, the General Staff should impose discipline where self-discipline seems not to have sufficed.

# Who's afraid of inflation?

NOBODY, or very nearly nobody. In other countries, other times, certain classes of people were the classic victims, and therefore opponents, of inflation. There were pensioners, holders of life insurance policies, people who had put their life savings into long-term debentures. There were workers who got no cost of living allowances and producers who could not raise prices to match their mounting costs. More powerful and more influential, there were banks and financial institutions which had lent money and had to expect it back clipped. All these were victims of inflation. Beyond a certain point, all these combined to oppose it.

Not in Israel — at least, not any longer. In Israel inflation, even hyper-inflation, has become a profit without effort, a sacrifice without a victim. The only victim of a conspiracy now become almost universal is the country's future, and that has no spokesmen, no lobby, no electoral appeal.

Of course, everybody decries inflation and is against it, just as everybody is for God and motherhood. Its pernicious effects have been analyzed deeply by all the experts and lamented to the point of boredom by all public figures. But in truth these lamentations have become an empty chant.

It is not too difficult to see why this is so. Let us take the broad mass of the population first and see what possibilities it can have in stopping inflation. From 1973 to 1976, the financial institutions granted according to the Bank of Israel reports, over 150,000 unlinked housing mortgages. By 1976, the number may have reached 200,000. In 1976, the average mortgage was around IL42,000 — now worth no more than about IL30,000. Since many households got more than one mortgage, the total number of families who got such loans may be 150,000-170,000 during the last five years alone. Adding those who have outstanding mortgages from previous years, the total number of voters involved may be 600,000 — enough to elect a third of the Knesset.

WHAT DOES THIS mean? A family which in 1973 got a mortgage of, say, IL200,000 will, with inflation running at 40 per cent, make a tax-free real profit of IL80,000 in one year. If its annual income is IL40,000 — well above the average — it will have gained through inflation more than it can hope to gain, even in its wildest dreams, through wage increases. Who, then, is going to mount the barricades to stop inflation?

But individual households may be naive. They may be influenced by the public condemnation of inflation. They may not consciously draw up their profit and loss account. They may be more impressed by the short-term losses from inflation, which erode their living standards by 15 per cent every six months and are belatedly compensated for to the extent of 10 per cent. They may, in short, perversely vote in contradiction to their own interests.

Perhaps it is the classic victim of inflation, the pensioner, who will cry out? Not a chance. Pensioners are linked to the consumer price index, and restitution payments from Germany are now, with the creeping devaluation, not only guaranteed against erosion by domestic price increases, but even rise in value in advance of domestic prices. So no opposition can be expected from that quarter.

Then perhaps our farmers will come to the rescue and, being highly organized and politically articulate, throw their weight into the battle? But in 1975 alone they received IL10m. in unlinked loans (over IL11,000 for each employed person), which covered 83 per cent of the total investment in agriculture, including such things as the odd swimming pool and the new dining hall.

A good part of these loans were given by the Jewish Agency, for the traditional 10 years at 3 per cent, unlinked of course, and with a grace period of 20 years. Since the present rate of inflation practically wipes out a loan in 10 years, it would be too much to expect this sector of our population to kill the goose which lays such golden eggs.

What, then, of the industrialists? Their unlinked loans covered only 46 per cent of their investments and were for shorter terms and at somewhat higher interest rates than those given to apartment buyers or farmers. But they also got, in 1975 alone, IL1,650m. By 1976, well within the usual grace period of 18 months, that amount was already worth no more than IL1,300m. Who can be expected to stop the money-making inflation machine and send delegations to the Prime Minister to protest, especially if the expectation is that the IL450m. giveaway of 1977 will be followed by another IL370m. in 1977?

WE NEED NOT enumerate the remaining potential forces involved. Clearly, no one at present is interested in any abatement of inflation. Unless they are complete fools, all the dominant interests in the economy have powerful reasons for

Paradoxical as it may seem, inflation has many allies in Israel's economy. The government's liberal credit policy for mortgages and industrial and agricultural investment and the process of devaluation have created groups with almost a vested interest in inflation, writes our Economic Editor MEIR MERHAV.

maintaining the status quo. The battles that are being fought are not against inflation as such but only against this or that specific hurt, on current account. On the capital account, no one shouts a protest from the rooftops. And if there is no overt support for continued inflation this is only because "it wouldn't hence" to come out for inflation.

There have recently been indignant attacks on the Government for giving in to irresponsible wage demands. So far these have amounted to a net total of IL2b. There have been, and still are, vociferous demands that the Government cut its expenditures by 2-3 billion. Whatever the justness of these demands, it may be edifying to compare them with what inflation has cost the Government in one year. We can do no better than quote, verbatim, the guarded language of the Bank of Israel's Annual Report for 1976.

"At the end of 1976 the balance of loans granted on concessional terms by the [financial] intermediaries to agriculture, industry, tourism and households came to approximately IL2 billion, with the interest rate averaging less than 9 per cent. If the subsidy element in such financing were treated as a grant, it would have been necessary... to budget for 1976/77 approximately IL5 billion for this purpose (the unpaid part of the balance will continue to carry a 'grant' element, the size of which will vary with the annual rate of inflation)."

We already know what this additional grant element will be. It will be at least another IL2b. — three times as much as the recent wage increases, as much as the Government is asked to cut from education, welfare, internal security and other services.

WITH NEARLY universal linkage of income, but no linkage on debt or household and firms, there is a nearly universal interest in not reducing the rate of inflation. Until June, 1976, there were at least some groups who were hurt by inflation.

Exporters, faced by rising domestic costs, were injured until a massive devaluation restored the balance for them. Producers found that rising costs made imports, at a fixed exchange rate, cut into their markets. People relying on restitutions for their daily living felt the pinch: The creeping devaluation since June, 1975, has put an end to all this. The last victims of inflation have been brought into the fold of beneficiaries.

Is all lost, then? Must we put our trust solely in the far-sightedness and wisdom of the Government and expect it to defend the future against all the entrenched interests? Is there no alliance of socio-economic forces with a real present interest in reversing the situation?

THE OUTLOOK seems to me, at least potentially, not as bleak as might appear. A first hint of the direction from which opposition may come was given during those left-handed negotiations over a wage-price freeze several weeks ago. It was Yehoshua Meisel, Minister of Agriculture, who, with some insight into the grass-roots rumblings among the urban working class, initiated the demand for the reduction of inflation. For with a belated compensation of 70 per cent

of the rise in living costs, workers find their wages continuously eroded by inflation, and are impelled into violent labour disputes. These, even if successful, at most restore the balance but put the Elstatrut between the hammer of responses to rank-and-file demands and the anvil of upholding the Government's wage policy.

A second hint of an interest group which may find inflation increasingly onerous is contained in what Dan Tolkovsky told David Krivine last week. Expressing the viewpoint of the typical entrepreneur, he said that hyper-inflation deters investment because it makes for confusion and insecurity.

There is in Israel an elite category of entrepreneurs who, I believe, are motivated by what Joan Robinson has called "animal spirits." They intend, of course, to profit from the growth of their enterprises; but the actual level of these profits is probably secondary. Individually — and in a compact society such as ours individuals are very important — much of what they do is done in simple pursuit of excellence. Their motivations are akin to those of the explorer of distant lands, of the mountaineer who climbs the Himalayas, of the scientist who searches for a new particle.

This category of builders, in both the private and the public sector, find themselves stymied by a world in which rational planning and calculation are no longer possible, a reality in which all possible linkages and guarantees still leave too much to chance and breakdown. They need the solid ground of relative stability. They cannot build on quicksand.

This potential alliance between the urban industrial workers and the entrepreneur does not mean that in the long run their interests may not conflict. But the alliance cuts across the traditional Israeli division of Labour, with a capital L, which includes farmers and the salaried bureaucrats of party, trade union and economic empire, versus capitalists. Perhaps such a technocratic — some may even say syndicalist — alliance will emerge and get us out of the doldrums.

In a democratic system — long may it continue to exist — Governments rarely act except in response to pressure. It is nowadays too much to hope for inspired leadership, for a vision beyond the call of lobbies committed to defending vested interests. An alliance, however temporary, however artificial, of real present-day interests which feel that the gains of inflation are outweighed by the injuries it inflicts and the scars it leaves, may yet impel the next Government to tackle this pre-condition of renewed growth.

## READERS' LETTERS

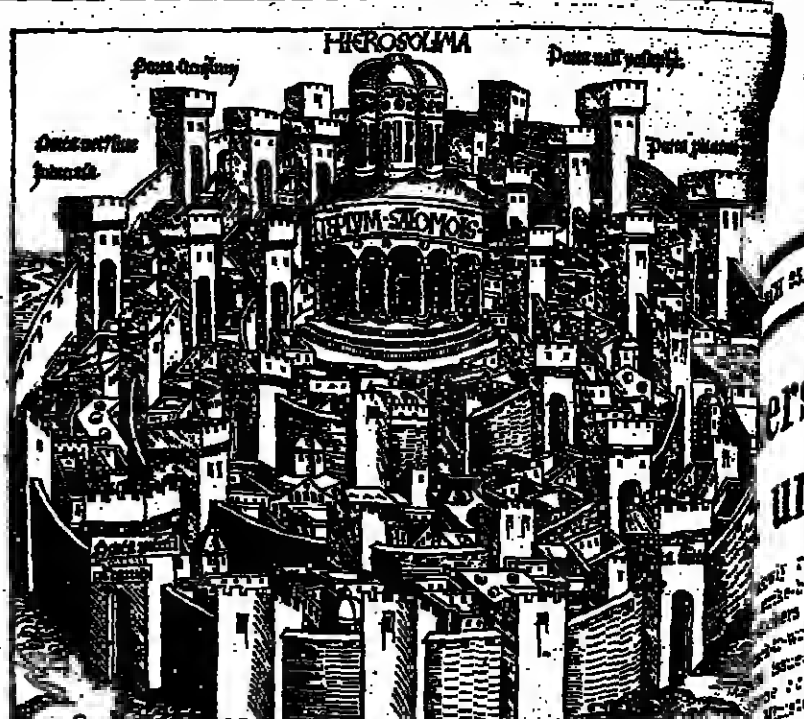
### BAD NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
 Sir, — The current flow of statements from President Carter and Prime Minister Rabin seems like something out of Ephraim Kishon or George Orwell. The Prime Minister would have us believe he returned from the United States with much success in his talks with the President. Yet his footsteps at the White House were still warm when the President dropped his bombshell.

The presidential spokesman would now have us believe the President was only presenting one of the options — that Israel accept the Rogers' Plan as far as borders are concerned. For someone supposed to be firmly opposed to any pressure on Israel, this is a ludicrous statement. If it were truly only one possible option, then why not mention another option, e.g. no withdrawal at all? With the President presenting the option he did, will the Arab bloc ask for less?

To further aggravate things, we are told the subject of the sale of Kfir to Ecuador and the cancellation of the concussion bomb were only peripheral problems. Yet the Kfir episode seriously threatens the viability of the Military Industries while the cancellation of the concussion bomb agreement forbids the expectation of very high casualties by the I.A.F. in the event of future hostilities. Let us not forget how the

## POSTSCRIPTS



A READER comments that, whether by coincidence or as a symbolic act, the map of Jerusalem, reproduced last week, was presented to President Carter by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on his recent visit to the United States, was printed in Germany in 1492, the same year that Columbus discovered America. The woodcut picture-map is probably the first printed representation of Jerusalem and was prepared by H. Schedel of Nuremberg. ('Liber Chronicarum', 1492).

NAZIMA MIZRACHI, a tired-looking woman in a thin coat, climbed on an Egged bus in Jerusalem last Wednesday, put down the shopping bags that burdened her hands, paid her fare and said the wrong thing. The driver had snapped as she paid her fare, and she exclaimed, "Wait, I have to get my husband."

"Lady, I'm in the middle of the road," he told her, but she protested, and he stopped for her to get off. It was only then he began moving again, that a passenger called out that the husband was blind.

"I'm in the middle of the road," the driver repeated and took off again, with Mrs. Mizrachi's shopping bags still aboard.

Another woman jumped up, asked the driver if he hadn't enough time for a blind man and at the next stop got off to return the shopping bags to Mrs. Mizrachi.

The driver kept silent. After all, he had been in the middle of the road. Mrs. Mizrachi had not said when she boarded that her husband was blind. And if the driver had stopped later to wait for the blind man, he might have held up the traffic for half a minute.

A RUSSIAN-BORN Greek employed in a non-diplomatic post at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow to be allowed to leave the Union with the greater part of his remarkable collection of early century Russian art.

For nearly 50 years, G. Costakis has collected the work of many painters regarded as "decadent" by the Soviet Union. Peter Oron, Washington Post, has written of the works of Kandinsky, Malevich and others, as well as a whole host of Chagals. V.I.P.s from all over the world came to his modest flat to see his unrivaled collection.

The Ministry of Culture has agreed to display the paintings in a suitable museum and to "represent sampling" with him whom he has the country on retirement. Costakis believes that the "breaking" in the official attitude to modern art and the most of the masterpieces shown in the homeland of painters.

WEATHER EXPERTS in the States have taken to studying rings in order to make long predictions.

According to a University of Arizona authority, his study rings on 300 year old trees is encouraging. A Reuters report says they tell him to expect more frequent cold weather on the east, and more drought in the west, gauge is the thickness of the rings, more rainfall means greater growth.

DR. GERALD KATZ

## Turkey Parts at Reduced Prices

### FOR PASSOVER

Tnuva has reduced the prices of Turkey parts. Tnuva stores have a varied selection of turkey parts, and adequate stocks to meet any demand. The following are particularly recommended: (retail prices not including VAT)

- Red Turkey meat (Shwarzma) in bag IL19.20/ kg
- Sliced Turkey schnitzel in bag IL29.50/ kg
- Turkey legs (packed) IL12.—/ kg
- Turkey liver in bag IL14.—/ kg

These products are available at Tnuv-off shops, at the Rishon LeZion Hypermarket, better butchers, 'Supermarkets' and Super-Sol.

With best wishes for Passover  
**TNUVA CENTRE**  
 Turkey Unit



## War clouds... over the Red Sea?

Defence analyst Arie Hashavia surveys developments around the Horn of Africa and the strategic Bab el-Mandeb Straits.

Hirsh Goodman describes the Israel Navy's fleet of Reshet missile boats.

Israeli Arabs: One year after "Land Day," Yossi Gedi reports.

The Jewish Quaker: A profile of Judah Leib Magnes by Lea Ben Dor.

Mitzi Ramon — a visit to the Negev development town.

Meir Rommen describes the activities of the Israel Museum's youth wing.

Aharon Megged writes on coexisting with the PLO.

This and more in tomorrow's

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## A SHABBAT HIGHLIGHT BUFFET LUNCH AT THE DAN HOTELS

Shabbat is for taking it easy and for doing the things you enjoy best. Like eating a delicious lunch that you don't have to rush through. The lunchtime buffet at the Dan Hotels is a Shabbat lover's dream. A have-as-much-as-you-like spread offers you all your favourite dishes — meats, salads, soups, fabulous desserts. And of course home-style cholent. Make Shabbat a day of rest — and pleasure. The buffet lunch at the Dan Hotels.

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**SALE OF FLATS**  
 in the Jewish Quarter  
 The flats being offered for sale are 2, 3, and 4 rooms or cottages. Both new and renovated flats are available. Details regarding plans, size and conditions of purchase appear in a booklet available at the Housing Dept.  
 Tours of the flats will take place according to the following schedule:  
 A tour of the flats will take place on Tuesday, March 29 (10 a.m. - 4 p.m.).  
 It will also be possible to visit the flats from Monday, March 21, 1977 to Monday, April 11, 1977 between 9.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.  
 1. Applications for a flat should be submitted by Friday, April 15, 1977, on the forms attached to the tender booklet. Applications should be accompanied by a deposit of IL2,000.  
 2. Purchasers of flats will be eligible for mortgages up to IL200 in accordance with the standard procedures of the Ministry of Housing.  
 3. This notice and a prospective buyer's compliance with the terms of the tender do not imply an offer to sell by the Company.  
 4. The tender is subject to all rules and conditions set out in the tender booklet.